



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-098  
Monday  
21 May 1990

# Daily Report

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21 May 1990

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**OAU Secretary General Appeals to Chad, Libya**

*EA1705102090 Addis Ababa in English  
to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, today appealed to the governments of Chad and Libya to do their utmost to exercise restraint and to find solutions to the most recent developments concerning relations between the two neighboring countries.

In twin messages to President Hissein Habre of Chad and Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi of Libya, Mr. Salim said that he had been briefed by embassy officials of the two countries on the situation and was extremely concerned at the possibility of escalation that this incident represents.

Mr. Salim appealed directly to the presidents of those countries to find a solution to this unfortunate incident and expressed belief that such a solution would create a better condition for the overall settlement of the Chad-Libya dispute.

**Nelson Mandela Addresses Commonwealth Committee**

*AB1905224190 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] The South African nationalist leader, Dr. Nelson Mandela, has described as shocking the decision by some Commonwealth countries to lift sanctions on South Africa following the recent release of some nationalist leaders and the lifting of the ban on ANC [African National Congress]. Dr. Mandela told a meeting of the Committee of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers on South Africa in Abuja that such action was not only inimical to peaceful negotiation in South Africa but equally undermined the efforts of the international community. Here is Buhari Awalu from Abuja:

[Begin Awalu recording] Dr. Mandela, who was given a standing ovation during the opening session, said even though the ANC was ready for peaceful negotiation there

still exists several obstacles hindering any meaningful progress. These include the continued killing of innocent civilians by the apartheid police, arrests and harassment of people and their leaders, and the government's connivance with the right-wing white vigilante groups to perpetuate violence in various parts of the country. Others include the determination of the racist regime to continue with its obnoxious laws including the Group Right (?Areas) Act, he said.

Against this background and the failure of the South African Government to dismantle the fundamentals of apartheid system, Dr. Mandela reminded the international community that there was no basis for lifting any sanctions. If sanctions are removed, as has already been done by some countries, the efforts of the international community and the nationalist struggle will surely be reversed, he said. Dr. Mandela also reminded those contemplating lifting the sanctions not to forget that the unbanning of the ANC and the release of few political prisoners is not what the liberation struggle was all about. The struggle is about the ending of apartheid which is still entrenched in South Africa, he remarked.

Earlier, the outgoing secretary general of the Commonwealth, Dr. Shridath Ramphal, recalled the decisions taken by the organization at its 1985 conference in Nepal to impose sanctions on South Africa and at the same time promote negotiations. He described the views of some member countries, particularly Britain, that sanctions would not only harm the South African Government but the black population as well, as mere diversionary tactics to delay the winds of change in the country.

The Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mr. Joseph Clark, who is also the chairman of the committee, highlighted, among others, the need for concrete provisions in the areas of education, training, and (?work) experience for black South Africans. This he said was necessary since the ultimate success of [words indistinct] South Africa will depend on the capacity of both blacks and whites to exercise both political and economic power. Dr. Mandela had earlier met a group of journalists [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## Chad

### Team Back From Libya; Chadians in Libya Arrested

*AB1905204590 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] The Chadian delegation led by External Relations Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar which participated in the Chad-Libya Joint Commission meeting in Tripoli returned to our capital this afternoon.

During the delegation's visit to Tripoli, the Libyan authorities, faithful to their policies, carried out massive arrests of Chadians resident in Libya, notably at Misratah and (Jallo-Tripoli). Worse still, these arrests were made under the most inhuman conditions: The victims were generally stripped, beaten, and shaved, while children were separated from their parents and property was stolen.

And as if to erase any trace of human lives, the Tripoli authorities, worse than Hitler's SS, go to the extent of razing houses with bulldozers. Those arrested are imprisoned in the notorious (Zundu) prison and Misratah prison. The Tripoli authorities, by treating Chadians living in Libya in this way, trample all humanitarian rules. It is up to humanitarian organizations that have groundlessly accused Chad of maltreating Libyan prisoners to see which country, Chad or Libya, respects the human person.

## Rwanda

### Tanzanian, Rwandan Officials Meet on Expulsions

*EA1805183690 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Yesterday, the Kibungo [eastern Rwanda] prefect, (Laurent Utibaruka), was in Tanzania's Kagera Province, Bukoba Region, where he held talks with the Kagera governor. The problem of Rwandan illegal immigrants who were recently expelled from the Tanzanian districts of Ngara and Karagwe were the focus of the talks. Here are more details on the subject by Thomas Simbankabo from the regional training center in Kibungo:

[Begin Simbankabo recording] The Kibungo prefect and the Kagera governor noted that the Rwandans who left Tanzania were threatened and expelled by (local)

authorities who misunderstood the Tanzanian Government's decision and expelled the Rwandan illegal immigrants who arrived in Tanzania after January 1986. Although the decision has already been made, the repatriation operation must be carried out in accordance with joint decisions. The Kibungo prefect and the Kagera governor agreed that from today, 18 May, the heads of the Districts of Ngara, Karagwe, and Biharamulo and the members of the security committees of the districts who took part in the talks must reassure the Rwandans who live in the districts by informing them that their expulsion was still under review.

The following are the arrangements that have been decided upon: Rwandans who arrived in Tanzania before January 1986 have the right to stay in Tanzania. Those who arrived after January 1986 will be identified, and the list of their names will be given to the Rwandan side for study. The Rwandan illegal immigrants to be repatriated will be given enough time to sell their belongings. They will be transported by the Tanzanian Government to the Rusumo border post. They will be received by the Rwandan authorities.

Appropriate decisions will be taken so that people to be repatriated are not mistreated during the operation. Vulnerable groups, children, pregnant women, and the elderly will receive special treatment. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Mobutu Meets U.S. Official Cohen, Jonas Savimbi

*EA1805123390 Mbuji-Mayi Zaire Domestic Service  
in French 0430 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the president of the Republic, held talks on 16 May at (Mbadata) with Mr. Herman Cohen, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Their talks dealt with the reconciliation of the Angolan factions.

Returning to Kinshasa, Mr. Cohen declared that political pluralism was the inevitable road toward democracy and socioeconomic development. The U.S. statesman also said that his country was happy about the statement made by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on 24 April.

With reference to the same issues, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs was received by Citizen Lunda Bululu, the first state commissioner, in his office.



## Ethiopia

### EPLF Attempt To Shell Asmera Airport 'Futile'

*AB1905191990 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] The ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY has said that although the self-styled Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], which walked out of the peace forum and is out to dismember the country, attempts to portray the violence it commits against the people in a positive light, its acts have further exposed its inhuman character. The news agency stated that the secessionist group, with a view to disrupting the work undertaken to deliver aid by land and air to drought-hit compatriots in autonomous Eritrea, and in order to implement its long-standing objective of dismembering the country, made a futile attempt to shell Asmera airport from far away by infiltrating its agents during the week.

The news agency noted that although the secessionist group has rejected a peaceful solution and is trying to implement its wishes by force, our Revolutionary Army and people's militia are waging a great struggle, in Mitsiwa and southern Eritrea in particular, in order to counter the great destruction it is carrying out in collaboration with the Weyane group [Tigray People's Liberation Front]. The news agency further noted that the self-styled EPLF is accustomed to terrorizing the population, exterminating children with explosives, slaughtering elderly people without mercy, killing innocent civilians who stand for the cause of national unity, and destroying development installations with explosives, as has been demonstrated over the years.

## Kenya

### Official Denies Similarity to 'Shifita Problem'

*EA1905124590 Nairobi KNA in English 1540 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Isiolo, 18 May (KNA)—Isiolo administration has refuted a report which appeared in today's edition of the "DAILY NATION" claiming that frequent attacks by bandits are similar to the Shifita problem [reference to instability in the 1960's in northeastern Kenya caused by Somali rebels]. A release issued by the district officer in charge of environment, Mr. Felix Karimba, on behalf of the Isiolo district commissioner, Mr. Simon Chacha, says that the "NATION" correspondent was not at the leaders' meeting and "maybe he got his story through remote control which turned out to be faulty." It further stated that at no time was a helicopter carrying Mr. Chacha and other leaders attacked with automatic fire.

On the allegations that home guards were being hired by bandits to help in the sporadic attacks, the letter countered the allegation by terming it as completely false. The letter called for responsible reporting and further denied that at the leaders' meeting at no time the district officers gave

reports about home guards collaborating with bandits. The letter concludes that the story smacks of irresponsible reporting.

## Somalia

### Relations With South Africa Once Apartheid Ends

*EA2005200490 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] A meeting chaired by the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic and attended by members of the SRSP Central Committee was held today at the party central headquarters in Mogadishu. A bill on changes in the Constitution was tabled before the meeting of the Central Committee members, who fully endorsed it. The bill will later be forwarded to the People's Assembly.

Reports add that the Somali Government today disclosed that if the South African regime went through with its decision to end apartheid, Somalia would establish diplomatic and collaborative relations with it. The report goes on to say that the announcement by South Africa to end its apartheid policy came in the wake of the meeting between South African President de Klerk and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

### Foreign Minister Departs for Arab League Meeting

*EA2005213090 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 20 May 90*

[Excerpt] Comrade Ahmed Jama Abdulle, Somali Democratic Republic foreign minister, left the country this afternoon heading a delegation for Baghdad, Iraq, to attend an extraordinary meeting of Arab League foreign ministers due to open there on 22 May.

The minister told reporters in the VIP lounge of Mogadishu Airport that the meeting would lay the groundwork for the extraordinary Arab League summit, which will be held on 28 May in Baghdad. The minister added that the agenda, which would be prepared by the foreign ministers, would focus on problems in parts of the Arab world, particularly the situation in the Middle East. The minister also said he was hopeful that the meeting would reach agreement on the issues to be discussed. The minister concluded by saying that the Somali delegation would also hold meetings with other delegations on Arab unity and cooperation, as well as on promoting relations between Somalia and individual countries. [passage omitted]

## Tanzania

### President Warns of 'Plots by Foreign Enemies'

*EA1905164490 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has cautioned Tanzanians against plots by foreign enemies who are trying

to infiltrate the country in order to disturb the peace and tranquillity which have long prevailed in the country. Addressing thousands of Dar es Salaam Region residents who had taken part in a procession to support his decision to shut down the Dar es Salaam University, Hill Section, the president said that in order to implement these plots some of our youth are being used to carry out the orders of the enemies.

President Mwinyi said he is relieved that Tanzanians have been able to discover the tricks of some of the youths at the university which had given rise to disturbances and chaos in the hope that they would be supported by the Tanzanian people. He said that the majority of youths at the university were good and it was only a few who had acted childishly, adding that those concerned will be expelled immediately without waiting for the outcome of a commission set up recently to investigate the disturbances caused by the students.

President Mwinyi, who is also the chancellor of the university, said the students had even annoyed visitors who had gone to the university to see their relatives. He also disclosed that the students had allowed a foreign journalist to read and take photographs of posters with insulting language, adding that this was clear evidence that the students were being used by foreign enemies.

Earlier, in their message of support for the president, the residents of Dar es Salaam region called on the government not to hesitate in taking stern measures against all those found to have taken part in the disturbances.

## Uganda

### Rebel Activities in East Increased in May

EA2005205290 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD  
in English 20 May 90 pp 1, 32

[Text] Kampala, Saturday—Rebel activities in eastern Uganda have increased, resulting in heavy casualties in the Ugandan Army of President Yoweri Museveni and troop reprisals against innocent villagers, according to reports reaching here.

At least three major fights between troops of the National Resistance Army (NRA) and rebels belonging to a hitherto unknown rebel movement, calling itself Uganda Peoples' Army (UPA), took place in the first week of this month. The NRA lost more than 80 soldiers while the rebels about 15. At least 5,000 Teso people have been killed by the soldiers.

According to reports, 15 NRA soldiers were killed by UPA rebels at Otusai in Agule sub-county between May 3 and 4. The NRA troops were ambushed while travelling in a lorry against their commander-in-chief's directive that troops should not travel in lorries "in enemy territories."

The UPA rebels attacked NRA troops at their camp at Otusai just a few days before the lorry ambush, killing 30. Local residents fled to Pallisa town and Mbale leaving their villages.

According to information here the UPA troops have been operating in Kumi and Soroti Districts.

The heaviest toll on NRA troops occurred on May 4 in Emuriya County when 50 soldiers were killed by rebel forces and 87 severely injured and taken to Soroti.

On May 6, NRA troops from Achua Battalion engaged in a fight with UPA rebels, this time inflicting losses on the rebels, who lost 10 people.

Rebel activity is also reported to be continuing in the north and the Ruwenzoris in the west. President Museveni has been visiting the western front. He did the same in the east in March but was forced to flee when the rebels launched an attack at his bunker near Tororo.

He was evacuated in an armoured vehicle and flown to Kampala in a helicopter. It was after this attack that he had ordered the evacuation of villagers and poured more NRA troops in the area.

The toll in Eastern Region is the heaviest. Sources here in Kampala say that NRA atrocities and reprisal operations have resulted in the deaths of thousands of Teso people.

The Museveni government has been accusing the Tesos of joining up with the northern rebels and also giving sympathy to UPA and the Uganda People's Democratic Movement rebels. The latter are said to be a faction fighting under Francis Iregu. Major reprisals were launched against Tesos following UPA attacks on NRA troops in Musereri on May 1.

A large haul of weapons has been captured by the rebels who, according to reports from Tororo, secure their arms through direct purchase from mutinous NRA soldiers or capture them from fleeing troops.

The news about the insurgency in Uganda confirm reports early this year that rebels have started a new campaign. In January this year, it was reported that rebels belonging to the UPA opened up an offensive with an attack on Omogolo.

After the attack, the rebels distributed notices announcing the launching of a campaign against President Museveni's government.

The January attack was a direct affront to President Museveni's declaration a few days earlier that his government has "tamed rebel insurgency in the country and that the country's war-torn economy was recovering."

At the same time, he announced that a dozen senior army officers have been arrested. Among them was Brigadier Tadeo Kanyankole, the director of supplies.

**De Klerk Holds Talks With London Embassy Staff**

*MB1805182090 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1500 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] It is reported from London that President F. W. de Klerk held private talks today with staff from the South African Embassy on the government's reform policy. President de Klerk, who arrived in London from Belgium last night on the fifth leg of his overseas tour, also held various other private talks.

He will consult the British prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, at her country residence, Chequers, tomorrow.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and his British counterpart, Mr. Douglas Hurd, will meet separately.

President de Klerk is expected to hold a news conference after his talks with Mrs. Thatcher.

**Meets Thatcher at Chequers**

*MB1905175290 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1344 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] London May 19 SABA—British Premier Margaret Thatcher met President F.W. de Klerk at her Chequers country residence on Saturday morning for talks and a working lunch expected to last up to five hours.

Mr de Klerk and his wife, Marike, arrived by road from London about mid-morning and later strolled with Mrs Thatcher and her husband, Denis, in the rose garden for a media photo session.

No comments were made on the talks so far, but both Mr de Klerk and Mrs Thatcher appeared relaxed as they enjoyed the break in the sunshine and exchanged pleasantries.

A small group of British Anti-Apartheid Movement [AAM] activists and London members of the ANC [African National Congress] had set up a picket about a kilometre from the entrance to Chequers, displaying ANC flags and banners calling for Mr de Klerk to "go home" and for sanctions to be maintained. Six of the demonstrators were later allowed closer by British police as two media buses departed so they could display an ANC flag, a framed picture of Nelson Mandela and more placards calling for Mr de Klerk to go home.

Police had mounted a tight security ring around the estate and surrounding picturesque English countryside, but there was no evidence of the busloads of protestors promised on Friday by the AAM. A spokesman had said two to three hundred picketers were expected to turn up, but said a further protest would be staged later outside Mr de Klerk's London Hotel, where he was scheduled to hold a press conference.

After their one-on-one talks, Mr de Klerk and Mrs Thatcher were due to be joined for the luncheon by their

respective foreign ministers, Pik Botha and Douglas Hurd, and selected guests, including industrialists and financiers.

Mr Hurd and Mr Botha had met earlier in London for discussions, and flew together in a helicopter to Chequers.

According to a Downing Street spokesman, the talks were expected to continue until mid to late afternoon. If the talks continue until then, they will be the longest discussions Mr de Klerk has had with a government leader so far on his nine-nation European tour.

Mr de Klerk will not have to repeat to Mrs Thatcher the case he has been making to other European leaders that irreversible change in South Africa requires a re-evaluation of the European Community's policies, including those on sanctions. Mrs Thatcher has long opposed sanctions and in February this year incurred the wrath of her EC partners in unilaterally lifting some of Britain's sanctions measures against South Africa.

Following Mr de Klerk's promising reception so far by EC leaders, his officials have indicated Mrs Thatcher's currently unpopular position within the Community might well prove to be a liability in the diplomatic campaign to achieve a changed European attitude to South Africa.

Mr de Klerk would be treading extremely carefully in his discussions with Mrs Thatcher, mindful of the large debt of gratitude his government owes her for support over the years while the rest of Europe was presenting a cold shoulder.

**Both Natal Conflict Sides 'Open to Peace Talks'**

*MB1805113390 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Both sides in the Natal conflict say they are still open to peace talks. As Carmel Rickard reports, that is despite a tough new strategy unveiled by the ANC [African National Congress] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] yesterday:

[Begin Rickard recording] The new line taken by COSATU and the ANC is that the powers of KwaZulu should be curbed. In particular, they have urged the KwaZulu Police Force be disbanded and the powers of KwaZulu's chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as minister of police, be rescinded. They say this is the only way to end the violence in Natal.

Buthelezi has reacted strongly to this call, saying it is an attempt to destabilize KwaZulu and that the new campaign will exacerbate tension in the area.

But despite the angry words, both sides have left the way open for peace talks. Buthelezi says his door is always open and would welcome, what he called, frank talks on peace. The other side, too, says they will be willing to



talk, but they want something urgent to be done to improve the safety of people in the region. [end recording]

### **Buthelezi Issues Statement on Natal Violence**

*MB1905055990 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0036 GMT 19 May 90*

["Press statement" by Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, kwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, issued on 17 May in Ulundi; from SAPA's PR wire service]

[Text] [no dateline as received] I am being asked by the media to respond to various press statements being issued simultaneously by the ANC [African National Congress], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union] and students at the University of Natal with regard to the violence in Natal and, specifically, the kwaZulu Police and my position as minister of police in kwaZulu.

This is clearly a concerted campaign mounted by the ANC and its affiliates to further unsuccessfully attempt to destabilise the kwaZulu Government and my leadership role. However, in so doing, it must be made clear right now that it is they who are further exacerbating tensions in the region. What they are doing is playing party-political games with people's lives and I will have no part of it.

It is patently obvious that all concerned with these press statements have a specific political agenda and judging by the untruthful inflammatory statements and sentiments used by the authors, clearly the cessation of the violence is not their highest priority.

I will not get involved in puerile public slanging matches with the ANC and COSATU.

My door is open to them and their leadership to sit and talk with me. I am prepared, at any time, to meet with them so that we can engage in full and frank discussions with regard to the violence and any other issues.

My highest priority is that the appalling bloodshed stops once and for all and that, together, we can force the kind of black unity and reconciliation which will enable all in South Africa to negotiate our future in peace. I see absolutely no reason why we cannot sit together and talk together and ultimately work together in creating a new South Africa in which we can live together in harmony.

The kind of rhetoric inherent in the press statements by the ANC, COSATU and students at the University of Natal is not the talk of people seeking ways to rationally solve problems as they perceive them. It is confrontationalist. It is goading talk.

Nevertheless, however they choose to express themselves, in the best interests of this country it is better that we all sit down and discuss our joint fears, our aims and our aspirations. They say they have problems with me. I

have problems with them too. The forum they have chosen will not enable us to do what is crucially required: help suffering people.

I once again issue an invitation to the leaders of the ANC, UDF [United Democratic Front], COSATU to meet with me and the leadership of Inkatha. Our hand of friendship has always been extended and it always will be.

I am extremely alarmed at calls reported in the media threatening even more work stayaways which, in the past, have resulted in bloodshed and the loss of property. Force is used. Innocent people are battered and intimidated. Roads are blocked off in the name of the ANC/UDF/COSATU and others to stop people going to work to earn money to feed their families. Business confidence is further shattered in a region already reeling with the consequences of violence. Business is lost. Jobs are lost, sometimes forever. The cycle of poverty and despair continues.

What is more, the recent hideous violence we saw in Pietermaritzburg was caused by exactly this kind of intimidatory politics.

This is not democratic political action at work.

Do those who support the ANC, UDF and COSATU really think that they will gain their objective, that of smashing Inkatha and the kwaZulu Government, by doing this?

Once again, let me make myself clear. The stayaways will not be of Inkatha's making. The bloodshed will not be caused by Inkatha. The loss of jobs and incomes will not be caused by Inkatha.

I plead with the ANC, UDF, COSATU and others who share their agendas to stop whipping up tensions. Leave people alone. Let ordinary men, women and children get on with their lives in peace and with dignity.

Negotiate problems. Contact me personally. Walk into my office and talk about them but don't create a situation in which you have to walk over bodies before you do so. Respect the rights of others to have differing political opinions and for God's sake help me and everybody else to stop the death and destruction.

### **Reportage on Resolution of Welkom Mine Violence**

#### **Minister Vlok Holds Talks**

*MB1805170290 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Mr. Jan Roussouw, regional managing director of Freegold South in Welkom, says the situation is calm at the hostel of the President Steyn gold mine. The men who were allegedly responsible for the death of two white men were presumably residents of the hostel.

A large number of employees at the mine are today signing an agreement in which they renounce violence

and undertake to return to work. All Freegold's mines are operating normally today, and the number one shaft at the President Steyn gold mine will be back in operation by tonight.

There have been rumours that white miners at the gold fields would not go underground today, but according to reports they have continued working.

Meanwhile, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok is holding talks with various organizations in Welkom this afternoon following Wednesday [16 May] afternoon's violence. He will hold talks with, among others, the National Union of Mineworkers, the Mineworkers Union, white mineworkers, the Chamber of Mines, the White Security Movement, and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement.

Nine black men are to appear in the Welkom magistrate's court on Monday in connection with the incident on charges of murder and assault.

#### **Mining Official Injured**

*MB1805171090 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Another white man has been injured in a stoning attack in Welkom. Police say the man, an assistant mine manager, was driving past the President Steyn Mine when the unexpected attack happened.

Earlier today many of the workers at the mine signed an undertaking to renounce violence and to return to work.

The attack happened while Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok was meeting in the town with union and business officials in an attempt to stem the threat of violence.

#### **Vlok, Union Talks Conclude**

*MB1805192790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1919 GMT 18 May 90*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Welkom May 18 SAPA—A marathon 4-hour meeting between Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, union representatives and the chamber of mines on Friday [18 May] night resolved to establish a forum for mineworkers to discuss—for the first time—their common security grievances. Both Mr Vlok and National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] General Secretary Mr Cyril Ramaphosa described the meeting as "historic".

The chamber, NUM and the Council of Mine Unions (CMU) agreed to enter into urgent discussions to discuss the security of mine employees—to be initiated by the chamber, Mr Vlok said.

The possible formation of a working structure between representatives of the CMU, the NUM and the chamber was discussed in order to solve security problems.

The meeting follows rising racial tensions in the mining town after two white mine officials were killed, four injured and 14 black mine workers injured in a vicious clash on Anglo American's President Steyn gold mine on Wednesday. On Friday afternoon a white assistant mine manager was stoned in his car while driving past the mine. Mr Daniel Jacobs was admitted to Welkom Provincial Hospital with a gash in his head. He received four stitches.

Friday's meeting was attended by NUM, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union], the Council of Mine Unions, Chamber of Mines and certain mining houses. The SA Police [SAP], SA Defence Force [SADF] and mine security were also represented.

Mr Vlok expressed deep concern about the security situation in Welkom and on the goldfields. He said a security presence would be maintained "full time" at Number 1 shaft on the mine where the clash occurred, in order to allay fears of employees.

It was agreed to appeal urgently to all mine employees to exercise restraint and to refrain from "all acts of intimidation, violence and provocation".

Security on mine property would be the first responsibility of mining companies, Mr Vlok said, while the SAP and mine security would ensure the safety of inhabitants of mine residences. Mr Vlok and Mr Ramaphosa agreed vigilante groups in Welkom were unnecessary. "The SAP and the SADF are in charge and in control of the security situation in Welkom. It is completely unnecessary for vigilante groups to exist," Mr Vlok said. "We don't need them."

After the meeting he asked Mr Ramaphosa to assist in ending Welkom's black consumer boycott of white businesses that has crippled trade in the town and threatens many shops with closure.

COSATU General Secretary Mr Jay Naidoo asked that all vigilante groups be disbanded and agreed the meeting was historic "in the sense black and white workers will sit together and discuss their problems in the mining industry".

Conservative Party MP for Welkom Mr Eddie Jordaan said he was happy the talks had gone well and that black and white miners were talking together for the first time. "If Welkom becomes peaceful we will all benefit."

Mr Ramaphosa said NUM and the CMU met for the first time on Friday to exchange views and discuss the difficult and volatile situation.

The CMU is an umbrella body for eight artisan and skilled labour unions, including the constitutionally whites-only Mine Workers Union.

CMU representatives agreed the meeting had been fruitful.

Chamber of Mines General Manager Mr Tom Main said the meeting provided an opportunity to look ahead in terms of interaction and personal relationships between opposing groups.

He endorsed Mr Vlok and Mr Ramaphosa's appeal for calm in Welkom.

Meanwhile, extremist right-wingers have threatened to retaliate violently "to protect whites" in the town.

Mr Ramaphosa said the NUM did not want the situation to escalate into violence. "Our members will continue to exercise restraint."

#### **Talks 'Positive,' 'Constructive'**

*MB1905163790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1628 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Welkom May 19 SAPA—A meeting between representatives of Anglo-American, the Council of Mining Unions, and the National Union of Mineworkers on Saturday proved to be positive and constructive, Mr Adriaan du Plessis, public affairs manager of the Anglo Gold Division said.

"It is expected that normal work will be resumed on Sunday night," he said. Sunday itself was an "off day".

#### **Mine Resumes 'Normal' Operations'**

*MB2005201890 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2013 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] Welkom May 20 SAPA—All employees reported for night shift at the number one shaft at Welkom's President Steyn mine on Sunday and normal working operations have begun, a spokesman for Anglo-American, who administer the mine, said on Sunday.

Work stopped at President Steyn on Wednesday after a demonstration in which two people were killed and several injured. Black miners returned to work on Friday evening, but white staff did not. White miners did not report for work on Saturday morning, but black staff worked normally.

There was a meeting between Anglo and the Council of Mining Unions on Saturday, and as a result of discussions normal work at the mine was set to resume on Sunday night.

#### **Mandela Cites Condition for End of Hostilities**

*MB2005063090 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] The deputy president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has indicated that the organization is prepared to consider a cessation of hostilities if the government takes, in his words, serious steps to dismantle apartheid. He said on his arrival in Egypt, on the next stage of his tour of Africa, that he did not mean the end of the armed struggle. Mr. Mandela said he was not aware of any significant step taken by President de Klerk that demonstrated the possibility of dismantling apartheid.

#### **UDF Affiliate To Disband; Members To Join ANC**

*MB1805144090 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 18-24 May 90 p 4*

[Text] Members of the UDF (United Democratic Front) affiliate, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC), symbolically draped an ANC [African National Congress] banner over their own and signed ANC membership forms after resolving at the weekend to disband as soon as an ANC branch is formed in Johannesburg.

The resolution was passed unanimously at the organization's AGM, and a founder member of JODAC, Sheila Weinberg, signed the first ANC membership form once the decision had been taken.

The AGM also voted to put JODAC's membership lists, resources and funds at the disposal of the ANC.

JODAC members also committed themselves, through their involvement in the ANC and other structures, to help:

involve the maximum number of whites in the ANC;

extend the ANC's influence among whites;

build the broadest possible alliances involving whites in furthering the ANC's objectives;

ensure the greatest possible participation in and understanding in and understanding of work in white community in the ANC, UDF and the mass democratic movement.

JODAC's decision to disband comes seven years after it was launched in 1983.

## Angola

**Portuguese Secretary of State Meets Dos Santos**

*MB1805201890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received in Luanda this evening Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, with whom he discussed the latest developments in the Angolan peace process.

According to what the Portuguese official said after being received by the Angolan head of state, his visit to Luanda is connected with preparations for holding new direct Angolan Government-UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] contacts:

[Begin Durao Barroso recording] Well, I cannot (?go into detail) about the nature of this meeting with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, but I can say the following: I briefed the president of the People's Republic of Angola on certain developments connected with the Angolan peace process. The Angolan president considers these developments to be very positive. I can say there will be another meeting at an opportune time for exploratory, direct, and secret talks between delegations from the Angolan Government and UNITA. As for other details, I believe that this is not the right time to disclose them. [end recording]

The Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation this morning met with Angolan Government officials at [name indistinct] hotel [words indistinct] contacts in Luanda today follow [words indistinct] in Lisbon with Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

**Sees UNITA Talks 'in Due Course'**

*LD1905123390 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0000 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, announced yesterday in Luanda that the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] will be meeting in Portugal in due course for further direct and secret peace talks.

Durao Barroso further stated that President Eduardo dos Santos had told him that there had been clear progress in the talks between the two sides for the resolution of the internal conflict.

## Kenya

**Moi, U.S. Official Discuss Mozambique Situation**

*MB2105090490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] The National Radio of Angola reports Mozambique's situation was discussed at a meeting between Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Kenyan head of state is one of the mediators in the Mozambican peace process. The two officials also discussed bilateral relations and the situation in Angola and the Sudan.

## Mozambique

**Official Says Government 'Happy' Renamo Wants Talks**

*MB2105085990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Francisco Madeira, President Joaquim Chissano's diplomatic adviser, has said in an interview with Mozambique's Experimental Television that the government is happy to learn that Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] wants to begin direct talks. Francisco Madeira denied President Joaquim Chissano sent anybody to Gorongosa for a contact toward seeking peace. He reiterated dialogue with Renamo is currently being conducted by official mediators and goodwill envoys.

**Foreign Minister Mucumbi Returns From Norway**

*MB1905110590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0800 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Foreign Minister Pascoal Mucumbi returned to Maputo this morning from Oslo, Norway, where he participated in the meeting between frontline foreign ministers and Nordic countries.

**Expects Talks Venue Consensus 'Soon'**

*MB1905145090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1400 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi has said there are signs that consensus on the venue for a formal meeting between the government and the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] could be achieved soon. Foreign Minister Mocumbi said this in Maputo this morning when he returned from Norway, where he represented our country at a meeting between frontline foreign ministers and their Nordic counterparts. The Oslo meeting discussed ways to support the South African liberation movement to ensure the elimination of the apartheid system.



### Renamo Holds RSA Family To Avenge Cut in Aid

MB2005103790 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 20 May 90 p 1

[By Herman Jansen, Lisbon]

[Text] A South African family held hostage by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Mozambique is in the middle of a raging battle in the tropical bush.

East London businessman Dave Muller, his wife Sandy and their two children, Tammy, 8, and Seph, 5, were captured by rebels when their yacht Arwen ran aground near Vilanculos, in northern Mozambique.

And Renamo's Lisbon spokesman has bluntly admitted that they are being held in revenge for South Africa cutting off aid to the rebels.

The Mullers' predicament became known this week when the spokesman told the SUNDAY TIMES that the family were caught up in the heaviest fighting ever between Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and Renamo.

Frelimo forces backed by the Zimbabwean army—a total of 10,000 men—have for the last two weeks attacked the Renamo force of about 4,000 in southern Inhambane province, where the Mullers are being held.

Renamo spokesman Manuel Frank said in Lisbon: "At the moment the Mullers are kept in a hut—not a jail. They are in good health. They will, however, be moved around because of the incessant bombing.

"This is the heaviest fighting ever and Frelimo is much better equipped than we are—with planes, paratroopers and tanks."

Mr Frank admitted that the Mullers were being used to "get back at" Renamo's former allies, the South African Government.

"At the moment, South Africa is helping our enemy," he claimed. "The Mullers may not be released for the next six months—maybe longer."

Reacting yesterday to the plight of his son, Mr Dick Muller, of Port Elizabeth, said: "This is terrible news and we are most distressed.

"We appeal as a family to Renamo to be merciful in this matter and not to hold them hostage."

Meanwhile, SA authorities have encountered problems in dealing with Renamo through intermediaries because of the intensified hostilities.

But a Pretoria source said the Government believed Renamo would honour its undertakings to ensure the family came to no harm.

### Namibia

#### Minister Signs Joint Angolan Border Agreement

MB2005075690 Windhoek Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Namibia and Angola in Windhoek today signed an agreement on the movement of people and goods across their borders. An agreement to establish a joint commission to monitor the security situation along Namibia's northern border was also signed.

The Angolan delegation will meet Namibian President Sam Nujoma on 21 May, after which an announcement on the proposed Epupa hydroelectric plan is expected.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1120 GMT on 19 May adds in a Windhoek-dated report: "Namibia and Angola have signed a treaty on the movement of people and goods across their shared border, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] Radio news reports. The treaty was signed in Windhoek on Saturday by the Namibian minister of home affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, and Angolan Defence Minister Lt-Gen Pedro Maria Tonha, who is leading an Angolan delegation on a visit to Namibia. They also signed an agreement on establishing a joint commission to monitor the security situation along the border.

"The Angolans leave for Grootfontein and Oshakati later on Saturday where they will be hosted by the minister of defence, Mr Peter Muesihange, and Mr Pohamba."]



## Guinea-Bissau

### Foreign Ministry Charges Border Attack by Senegal

AB2005132090 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT  
20 May 90

[Text] Bissau, May 20 (AFP)—Soldiers from Senegal have attacked the army of Guinea-Bissau in Sucudjaque region, on the border between the two West African states, the Foreign Ministry here said. A communique released late Saturday and addressed to international organisations represented in Bissau made no mention of casualties in Saturday's attack. It said that Senegal had "once again violated the national sovereignty of our country." The two countries are in dispute over the attribution of territorial waters on their accession to independence.

The communique called on the international community to ask the Senegalese Government "to cease its systematic violations of our territory and to preserve the spirit of dialogue and tranquility in the search for a peaceful solution." Guinea-Bissau would continue to seek a peaceful solution and "in no way wants to use logistic and military means," it said.

But last week Guinea-Bissau's president Joao Bernardo Vieira had said that should there be a "continuation of systematic violations," the government would respond "in the same way."

## Ivory Coast

### Bouake Soldiers Demonstrate, Return to Barracks

AB1805160690 Paris AFP in French 1527 GMT  
18 May 90

[Text] Bouake (Ivory Coast), 18 May (AFP)—The soldiers of the Third Infantry Battalion who demonstrated Friday morning without arms in the streets of Bouake (400 km north of Abidjan) returned to their barracks early this afternoon without incident, according to a special AFP correspondent. These soldiers, like those who demonstrated in Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, and Daloa on Monday and Wednesday, were demanding continued tenure in the Army and an improvement in pay and living conditions. The government announced at midday that it will satisfy their demands.

### BBC Reports Demonstration by Presidential Guard

AB1805214090 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 18 May 90

[From "Focus on Africa" program, hosted by Chris Bickerton]

[Excerpts] The Ivory Coast Government has been reeling this week as young soldiers took to the streets of Abidjan in wild protests, demanding better pay and conditions. They even took over the airport for a while before returning to barracks. And now the authorities have

announced major concessions to the soldiers' demands, although the trouble is apparently not yet all over. Julian Marshall asked Elizabeth Blunt in Abidjan what the concessions were:

[Begin recording] [Blunt] The most important one seems to be that anyone who is now doing their national service and wants to stay on at the end of it will be allowed to do so. So, all the present national servicemen will be recruited automatically into the Army, if they want to be. And this was a very important part of what they were asking for. With all the economic cutbacks in the Ivory Coast, unemployment is very high; even the armed services have been taking fewer and fewer people, and there is more and more competition. And people do say that it is also quite corrupt [words indistinct] but if you know the right people or you can dash the right people a sufficient sum of money, then your son will get in, whereas the others will be left outside, and they were clearly afraid they were going to be unemployed on the streets, as soon as they came out of national service. [passage omitted]

[Bickerton] I understand there have been disturbances involving soldiers in Ivory Coast's second city, Bouake, today.

[Blunt] That is right. After the demonstrations in Abidjan on Monday and Wednesday, it started in the early hours of the morning in Bouake. Bouake is a big industrial town in the center of the country, and it is where the Third Battalion have their barracks. And very much the same thing, as far as we can tell, that happened in Abidjan. Although these soldiers may not have been armed, but they came out of their barracks in the early morning. They demonstrated in town. They put up roadblocks and blocked certain areas, and all the markets have even closed down, very much as we have seen here in Abidjan.

But apparently, it was over by the early afternoon, after the radio announcement of the concessions, and they have gone back to their barracks. There has also been some talk of things going on in Yamoussoukro, the president's home village, in that case involving a demonstration of the Presidential Guard, which is (?absolutely) the most surprising, and also in Daloa, where the Second Battalion is. [passage omitted] [end recording].

### Police Refuse to Work, Ask to Meet President

AB2105110890 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT  
21 May 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 21 May (AFP)—This morning, Ivorian policemen refused to work and gathered in the compound of the Abidjan Central Police Station, where they presented their grievances to Internal Security Minister General Issouf Kone, according to AFP journalists at the scene. The police blocked access to the Central Police Station, fired a few shots in the air to disperse the crowd, and requested to meet President Houphouet-Boigny.

Ivory Coast has 6,000 policemen. They are protesting against their living conditions. They are also demanding risk allowances, an end to contributions to the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast deducted from their salaries. They would also like to enjoy the same benefits granted members of other forces. They have threatened to take to the streets if their grievances are not satisfied. [passage omitted]

## Liberia

### Doe Orders Reinstatement of Retired Soldiers

*AB1805175090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
1710 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Retired officers and enlisted men of the Armed Forces of Liberia have been ordered reinstated by President Samuel Kanyon Doe. The president gave the order today when he met with superintendents, chiefs, and elders from the various political subdivisions of the country at the Executive Mansion.

President Doe used the occasion to call on all patriotic citizens of Liberia to join forces with government in fighting the rebels. He charged the chiefs, elders, and superintendents of the various counties to go back and get their cutlasses, single-barrelled guns, and get in the bush in pursuit of the rebels.

President Doe then disclosed that the rebels who launched the initial attack have all been killed, adding they are recruiting now from Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and Libya. He assured citizens and foreigners residing in the country that if the rebels make an attempt to enter Monrovia, that would be the end of the whole situation in the country.

The president charged his citizens not to listen to the BBC but to him, adding he would make the rebels surrender and that he would crush them. President Doe then told the superintendents, chiefs, and elders from the various counties that he called them for instruction and not for discussion.

Presenting a statement of loyalty and support by the local officials to President Doe, the acting internal affairs minister, (Anthumana Kromah), noted that it was time to rally around leaders of the country to get rid of the ugly situation. Minister (Kromah) called on Liberians not to make the country another Uganda in Africa, adding this was time to show patriotism by helping to save the state. He said politics would come later. The acting internal affairs boss then said that the Republic of Liberia was not President Doe's plantation, but belonged to all Liberians.

Overpreceding the special statement by President Samuel Kanyon Doe at the Executive Mansion, the chairman of the Superintendents Founcil and superintendent of Maryland County, Mr. (D.Y. Enin), presented a statement on behalf of the chiefs, elders, and superintendents. In his statement, Mr. (Enin) called on the

president to mobilize all available resources at his disposal to end what he called this ugly situation. He then called on media institutions throughout the nation to carry out an appropriate public awareness program to educate Liberians and civilians on the civilian-military relationship:

[Begin (Enin) recording] We call upon you to mobilize all resources at your disposal to strengthen the capacity and morale of the men and women in arms and bring to an end this ugly situation. In furtherance of this (?call), we ask that all news media, private as well as government's, including radio and television stations, to carry out the appropriate public awareness programs, including dramas, to educate our people as to the relationships of the military and the civilians. This, we are sure, will improve the rapport between them, including welcome reception of the military in the towns and villages. [end recording]

Mr. (Enin) then appealed to the president to include on the committees already working on peace in Liberia persons nominated by international organizations:

[Begin (Enin) recording] The visit of the Tubman Committee to the United States of America... [changes thought] We hope that this committee will inform the American Government and public of this government's commitment to democratic tenets and its avowal of continued free and fair elections to which international scrutiny will not be obstructed as long as it does not interfere with the sovereignty of this nation. We appeal to you to add to this committee persons that may be nominated by the international organizations with the view of bringing peace to the Liberian Nation. [end recording]

### Minister Urges Prayers to Support Government

*AB2105070090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
1200 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] Presidential Affairs Minister G. Alvin Jones says Liberians should give their fullest support to government in these times of difficult internal circumstances. He urged Christians in the country to support the government through prayers for the protection and survival of the nation and noted that government was striving to restore peace in the country. The minister said, while efforts by government to bring the rebellion under control may be slower than some may expect, nothing can prevent the prosperity of this nation if its people were enlightened, willing to work, and ready to sacrifice anything for the national peace and stability.

Minister Jones' remarks were contained in a speech delivered on his behalf by his special assistant, Mr. Rius Herento, at a program marking the induction of officers of the mens' club for the [name indistinct] Memorial Church on Friday [18 May] in Monrovia.

## Nigeria

### Mandela Comments on Visit Prior to Departure

AB2005145490 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The deputy president of the African National Congress, Dr. Nelson Mandela, has said that he and his wife Winnie have been encouraged and strengthened by the love and support of the entire people of Nigeria. He was speaking in a special radio and television interview before their departure after a four-day visit to the country.

Dr. Mandela stated that he and his colleagues jailed in the racist enclave never thought that they would die in prison because they were pursuing a cause that had overwhelming support of humanity. He said while in jail, they had a feeling of courage, confidence, and hope that they would come out.

On the possibility of his not being the leader of South Africa, the nationalist leader explained that the issue was not whether he enjoyed the fruit of his labor or not. What was important, he emphasized, was one to make contribution to a teamwork.

### 'Partial Lifting' of Ban on Party Politics

AB1905214490 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] The federal government has announced a partial lifting of the ban on party politics with effect from Monday [21 May]. A statement by the national coordinator of the Transition to Civil Rule Program in Lagos today explained that the action was being taken to facilitate purposeful preparation by all those concerned with the ward (?congresses) scheduled for the 26th of this month.

However, the statement reminds politicians of the need to refrain from any actions and utterances which might cause dissension and ill-feeling among the peace-loving communities of the country. It also enjoined them to respect the rule of the game and operate in accordance with laws of the land.

## Senegal

### Abdou Diouf 'Very Satisfied' With U.S. Visit

AB2005211090 Dakar PANA in French 1430 GMT  
18 May 90

[Text] Dakar, 18 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state, declared himself "very satisfied" with the outcome of his working visit to the United States upon arrival in Dakar today at the end of [words indistinct] to Washington. President Diouf said that his visit "completely met" his expectations and that he took this opportunity to resume contact with President George Bush, a personal friend whom he met for the first time since he became President of the United States. The head of state stressed the excellent bonds of

cooperation existing between the United States and Senegal in all sectors. He added that his talks with the U.S. President focused on African and international issues. The talks were successful and the outcome positive because both sides shared the same views.

Mr. Diouf said that he held talks with other American officials, politicians and financiers, leaders of nongovernmental organizations, men of culture, intellectuals in all disciplines, and congressmen. He said they were "very important contacts" which should be maintained and developed. The Senegalese head of state disclosed that he held talks with heads of financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The discussions were very fruitful and enabled them to review the projects being implemented in Senegal by these institutions. There was perfect accord and a total convergence of views not only on projects concerning Senegal but also on African problems and on the need to draw up viable solidarity schemes that will develop the continent and enable it to care of itself, President Diouf concluded.

### French Official: No Intervention in Ivory Coast

AB1905112590 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT  
19 May 90

[Text] Dakar, May 19 (AFP)—France will not intervene militarily in the troubled Ivory Coast for the "time being," French Minister for Cooperation Jacques Pelletier said late Friday, but he admitted the situation was worrying. "There is no question of intervention by the French armed forces in Abidjan for the time being," Mr. Pelletier told a press conference here in the capital of Senegal.

The French government on Thursday sent the head of an elite strike force, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain Le Caro of the Security and International Group of the National Gendarmerie, to Abidjan after young Ivorian conscripts temporarily seized control of the airport and radio station in what many residents at first took for a coup bid.

"Of course there are problems in Ivory Coast. The drop in the standard of living for workers there doesn't please anyone, but I don't believe there's a very, very serious problem right now" in the West African country, Mr. Pelletier said.

Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, 84, who asked for Lt.-Col. Le Caro on what Paris called an "advice and observation mission," ceded Friday to the demands of conscripts wanting to be re-enlisted at the end of their service for fear of unemployment out of the army.

France has a defence pact with its former colony and maintains about 500 troops near Abidjan and 100 advisors in the Ivorian army and gendarmerie.

The uprising by conscripts in Abidjan, the economic capital, and in several other Ivorian towns this week follows mass unrest over joblessness, austerity measures

the government was eventually forced to withdraw, corruption and the single-party rule of Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's Democratic Party (PCDI), in power for 30 years.

On May 3, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, long opposed like many African leaders to multiparty politics in the interests of what he presented as national unity and avoiding tribalism, finally authorized the official registration of opposition parties.

The Ivorian government daily **FRATERNITE MATIN** on Saturday called for "a return to order and peace" and warned all political parties, "in everybody's interest," to avoid demagoguery, "false arguments" and "the dangerous ground of tribalism."

Mr. Pelletier, who was in Senegal for a bilateral joint commission meeting on Thursday and Friday, said that "it is indispensable for African countries to move towards democracy, the rule of law." He stressed that France would not let Africa drop in favour of East Europe's burgeoning new democracies, and ruled out any devaluation of the CFA franc, the currency of many West African states which has a fixed exchange rate with the French Franc.

In a feature last month on Africa, the French weekly **L'EXPRESS** quoted a confidential March 20 internal note from Paris's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE), warning that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were "convinced that devaluation is the only technical answer" to West Africa's massive economic problems. Another note attributed to the CCCE said that "while the fall in prices of raw materials has worsened the crisis, its origins are to be sought elsewhere, in current economic management practice," and cited "institutionalized fraud," according to **L'EXPRESS**.

The business-oriented magazine also ran an interview with Mr. Pelletier, in which he stressed French commitment to Africa, but noted that he was insisting during visits there on "the need to strengthen democracy and encourage freedom...and the rule of law." This "will not be achieved overnight," the minister added.

### **Grenade Attack Kills 2, Wounds 50 in Casamance**

*AB2005191790 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT  
20 May 90*

[Text] Dakar, May 20 (AFP)—A grenade attack during a religious rally by Moslems in Ziguinchor, the main town in southern Senegal's Casamance Region, killed two people and wounded some 50 others, Senegalese radio reported Sunday. The radio said two grenades were hurled into the crowd late Saturday, killing a youth instantly and fatally wounding a prominent local official who died on his way to hospital. Two of those wounded were in serious condition, the radio said, adding that others were flown to Dakar, the Senegalese capital, for hospital treatment.

The attack was not claimed, but observers said it could have been carried out by the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance, an outlawed separatist movement. The attack comes after an April 21 assault on a customs post at Selety, on Senegal's border with Gambia, which left two dead. Last Thursday, one person was killed and two were wounded in an attack on administrative offices in Nyassai, in the Casamance Region. Both attacks were blamed on the separatists. Casamance, a popular tourist resort, lies between Guinea-Bissau and Gambia.

Earlier Sunday, Guinea-Bissau protested an attack by Senegalese soldiers on the border between the two West African states. Informed sources here said the Senegalese military could have been pursuing separatists who had sought refuge across the border after carrying out attacks.



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